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The Avalanche

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PLAGUE IN THE NAVY.

TUBERCULOSIS GROWS AMONG UNCLE SAM'S SAILORS.

Report Shows that Six Men Out of Every 1,000 in Service Are Affected—Vastness of Canal Plan Is Astounding.

Tuberculosis has made alarming inroads upon the personnel of the navy and marine corps in spite of the measures taken by medical officers to check the disease. The annual report of the Surgeon General, Surgeon General of the navy, shows that in 1905 the number of tuberculosis cases in the service was 243, or 0.1 for every 1,000 men. In 1885 the ratio was only 0.2 to every 1,000. Practically all the cases are pulmonary tuberculosis. The deck forces, mess attendants and cooks were most affected by the disease and the machinery force came next. More careful examination of recruits is being made and greater care must be taken in isolating phthisical cases. It is suggested that men whose work keeps them below decks should be required to take exercise on deck regularly. Admiral Rixey's report shows that the marines who went to the canal zone on the Columbia and were quarantined there from May to July of this year were greatly suffering from malaria. This ship returned to Boston on July 21 and between July 13 and the time of the arrival at Boston 215 of the 238 officers and men suffered acute malarial prostration. The return to northern climate banished the malaria rapidly and no cases proved fatal. Most of the men were bitten by mosquitoes while encamped at Camp Reed, near Corozal.

ENGINE SMASHES A SALOON.

Engineers Sealed to Death and Brakeman Crashed.

A locomotive drawing an east-bound freight train on the Central Railroad jumped the track in Rome, N. Y., and plunged into a saloon at the corner of James street and railroad. Engineer Albert Brown of Little Falls was caught in the wreckage and sealed to death. Brakeman H. B. Vandervoort of Albany was crushed to death under the tender. Fireman Hugh L. Grover of Syracuse escaped through the cab window unhurt. There was no one in the saloon nor in any of the upper rooms affected by the smashup.

CANAL'S VASTNESS STAGGERS.

Size of Panama Project Made Known in Circular.

Some idea of the vastness of the Panama canal project is conveyed in a circular issued by the commission for the information of prospective bidders for construction of the canal. It is stated that the quantities of material to be removed and to be applied to the work of construction are only approximate and even the location and character of structures may be changed. The circular states under separate heads the character of the work to be done. The amount of excavation is staggering in extent.

Quarrel Leads to Suicide.

Following a quarrel with her lover, Miss Ella Porter, 19 years old, committed suicide in Marion, Ohio, by taking carbolic acid. She took the poison while in a room adjoining one where were seated some friends who thought she was only joking when she said she would kill herself. As she took the acid she unlocked the door, falling as her friends rushed to her side.

"Black Hand" Hurls Bombs.

Unsuccessful in their alleged attempt to blackmail Francesco Messina, a prosperous tailor of Brooklyn, N. Y., members of the so-called "Black Hand Society" so the police say, had a dynamite bomb against the front door of the tenement house in which he lives and conducts his business and caused damage of \$5,000 to the building and surrounding property.

Wreck Due to Loose Ball.

In Atlantic City, N. J., Coroner Gas kill announced that experts in his employ had decided that a loose ball caused the accident of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Thoroughfares draw in which more than fifty persons lost their lives. These men had been on work examining the bridge and cars all day. The details of their discovery were not made public.

Fear Wide Famine in China.

Missionaries report a most severe famine in the northern part of Kiangsu province, central China. It is estimated that 10,000,000 people face starvation. Local magistrates are preventing people from leaving the region, but are taking no steps to provide them with food supplies. Serious disorders are feared.

Killed by Dime Ball Bat.

As the result of a three-cornered quarrel between William Barton, a teamster, William Buck and Michael Hecowicz in St. Louis, Barton was killed by a blow on the head with a dime ball bat. Hecowicz is a prisoner in the city hospital with a broken jaw.

Killed by Enraged Bull.

Charles D. Bailey, 78 years old, who lived two miles above Gallipolis, Ohio was attacked by an enraged bull while rearing a field and was killed. Mr. Bailey was one of the most prominent farmers in that section.

His Red Hot Stove Stolen.

Leonard Yonney reported the theft of a red hot stove in Louisville, Ky. He said that he stepped into his kitchen for a few minutes and when he returned it was gone, with two lengths of pipe.

Killed and Robbed of Gems.

The body of A. J. McMillen, aged 62 years, was found in a field near his home at 39 Buckfield avenue, Pittsburgh. He had been robbed and murdered was evident. His head was crushed, his pockets were rifled, his gold watch and several diamonds were missing.

Two Killed in Herkimer Crash.

James McNamara and Samuel Harris workmen were killed and five others injured by the collapse of a derrick at the building erected in Philadelphia by John Wanamaker to replace his present department store.

Fetters Vandalize Death's Agent.

Giuseppe Morillo, said to be a leading member of the Black Hand, was dead in the morgue in New York, having been killed by the ancient method of having a poisoned needle pushed into his heart. He was 23 years old, is charged with his murder. The men had quarreled over a girl.

WOMAN EATEN BY WOLVES.

Remains of Victim Discovered After a Two Years' Search.

An American woman has been devoured by wolves. With a part of the skull, a rib, a piece of the femur and bits of clothing by which identification was made possible, Prof. W. C. Hewitt of Oakland, Wis., an institute conductor, has just returned to Dawson, Alaska, with all that remains of his sister, Dr. Emily Chambers, for whose body he searched the frozen north two years. The discovery of these few bones and the personal knowledge of the fate that overtook Mrs. Chambers sets at rest the mystery concerning her disappearance. Mrs. Chambers' body was devoured by wolves. Mrs. Chambers went to Dawson in 1900. She longed for adventure and travel, so she made a trip through a little known section of the Yukon with the idea of gathering material for a book. The itinerary decided on was one that would have appeared many an old prospector and the friends of his best to the discovery of her remains. On July 24, 1901, she left on the trip from which she was never to return. Three years ago the mounted police discovered her diary, in which was the name and address of Prof. Hewitt, her brother. He was notified of her disappearance and at once sought for her remains. He has been successful after two years.

HOPE FOUND GUILTY.

Hartje's Former Co-Defendant Is Charged with Perjury.

Clifford Hope, the negro, formerly co-defendant for Augustus Hartje, was convicted of perjury the other day in connection with a deposition against Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, and which formed the basis of the recent sensational Hartje divorce trial. The case was submitted to the jury at 12.30. Only one ballot was taken, and when opened at 1 o'clock the verdict was announced. The case of the case was sensational and exciting in the extreme. The attorneys during the arguments attacked one another indiscriminately with accusations, and during the address of Assistant District Attorney Robb the negro defendant jumped from his seat and shouted that the attorney lied.

INFERNAL MACHINE SET.

Engineer Narrowly Escapes Death When Loaded Box Explodes.

Andrew McIntosh, 40 years old, a Baltimore, Md. engineer, narrowly escaped being killed by an infernal machine in Akron, Ohio. A revolver, packed with explosive powder, in a small box and ten sticks of dynamite were concealed in a tool chest in his coal house. The trigger of the pistol was fastened to the lid of the box. When McIntosh opened the lid the machine exploded and the bullet struck McIntosh in the left cheek, imbedding itself. McIntosh was burned by the powder, and the dynamite was thrown to all parts of the coalhouse, but did not explode. McIntosh's injuries are not serious. He says he knows of no enemies, but the police have a clue.

FIND PRIMITIVE MAN'S SKULL.

Oldest Trace of Human Being Except One Is Discovered.

Prof. Fairfield Osborn of Columbia university came to Omaha from New York to examine a skull recently unearthed at a short distance north of Omaha by Robert G. Fisher, a local journalist with a penchant for scientific research. After a minute examination Prof. Osborn declared the skull to be that of the most primitive man yet discovered with the exception of what is known as the Neanderthal man found in Germany. The difference shown by measurements of the two skulls, according to Prof. Osborn, shows that the latter was a mere animal, while the Neanderthal was that of a thinking man, although of the lowest order.

LABOR SCARCE WORLD OVER.

Canal Commission Makes Discovery—Busy Times Everywhere.

Through their efforts to obtain labor for work on the isthmian canal members of the canal commission have found that there is a dearth of labor in practically all parts of the world. So great is the demand for labor in connection with railroad building and other improvements on a large scale that countries which formerly have sent thousands of laborers to this country monthly are now using their labor at home. The canal officials are hoping to obtain many laborers from Spain.

Death Comes to Antidote.

Albert Antidote, vice president and general manager of the American Express Company, died at his home in Chicago. He contracted a cold which developed rapidly into pneumonia, causing his death. He was 64 years old and is survived by a widow and three children.

University Youths Suspended.

One hundred and twenty-seven youths in the sophomore and freshman classes of Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis., were suspended for refusing to pay damages to property during chess matches, and 156 girl students quit in sympathy.

Death of Congressman Hoar.

Congressman Rockwood Hoar, son of the late Senator George F. Hoar, died at Worcester, Mass., after an illness of five weeks. Since Sept. 25 he had been unable to take part in the campaign for his re-election to Congress.

Caught Sketching Fortifications.

A Japanese captain of engineers, disguised, was caught sketching fortifications in the Philippines. The Japanese government was communicated with regarding his detention.

Religious Workers Protest.

Manila missionaries and workers in the Young Men's Christian Association are protesting against the War Department's ruling forbidding their transportation on army transports.

Boiler Explosion Kills Fire.

The explosion of a boiler in a sugar-house at Vacherie, La., caused the death of Alexander Stein, Augustin Falconet, Charles Ockman, Stephanie Martinez and a negro.

Two Packages of Money Missing.

Two express packages containing a sum of money variously estimated from \$1,000 to \$7,000 were missing from the Southern Express Company car the other day when the packages were checked in Nashville.

Chicago Slayer Is Taken.

Leonard Leopold, accused of complicity in the murder and robbery of Mrs. Margaret Leslie, was captured in Wausau, Wis., and returned to Chicago.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

Frank Le Four, a chauffeur, whose automobile ran down and killed a pedestrian, was convicted of manslaughter in the Philadelphia Criminal Court.

Plant Plant Is Destroyed.

The plant of the Carnegie Flow and Manufacturing Company at East Carnegie, Pa., was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is \$125,000.

UTES' CLEVER WORK.

RAID SUPPLY TRAIN IN MONTANA WILDS.

Troops Are Thus Deprived of Horses and Must Await Fresh Supplies—Deaths by Raid Are Not So Numerous.

The raiding of a government supply train bound for the camps of the Tenth and Sixth cavalry from Arvada, Mont., was a clever piece of work, according to the scouts, and evidently was planned by some of the older heads of the Ute tribe. Driver James Forgen declares the Indians were not in sight until a bunch of about 100 mounted Redskins suddenly dashed out of a defile in the hills and quickly surrounded him. They made little noise outside of a few sharp yells in the nature of commands, and while several Indians kept Forgen covered with their rifles the remainder rifled his wagon train of 3,000 pounds of flour, the sacks of which were strapped to the poles of the Indians, who then hurried into the hills. As a result of the raid the troops are in need, and the operations looking to a chase of the Utes are practically at a standstill until supplies can be obtained. More supply trains will be sent out from Arvada at once. Troops from Fort Keogh with supplies are en route to the camp of the Tenth, near Moorhead. The Utes have completely outwitted the military and are now reported back in Wyoming on the Powder river, retracing the route by which they entered Montana.

WOMAN TORTURED BY WOMEN.

Face Blackened and Molasses and Feathers Put on Head.

Four married women of good standing tried white-hot methods on Mrs. Mattie Lowry, at East Sandy, Pa. In broad daylight they entered the woman's home, tied her hands and then applied store polish to her face and a coat of molasses and feathers to her head. They then led her by a rope through a neighboring road camp, where the unusual spectacle caused a complete suspension of work. The women finished their fun by tying Mrs. Lowry to a box outside the camp, where she remained until a man passing released her. On Mrs. Lowry's complaint Mrs. Verda Lowry, her sister-in-law; Mrs. Nellie Glaze and Mrs. Bertha Trinken were arrested and fined \$10 each. They pleaded justification and criticized the conduct of their victim.

DECREASE IN RAIL DEATHS.

Number of Persons Killed in Three Months, Eighty Less.

The accident bulletin issued by the interstate commerce commission for the three months ended June 30, 1906, shows the total number of casualties to train passengers and employees while on duty to be 16,637, as against 18,296 reported in the preceding three months. The number of passengers and employees killed in train accidents was 691, as against 874 reported in the preceding three months. For the year ended June 30 there was an increase of 546 in the total number of employees killed and 10,088 in the number injured, while there is a decrease of 119 in the number of passengers killed and an increase of 1,145 in the number injured, as compared with the number reported for the year ending June 30, 1905.

ROBBERS SEND BACK \$375,000.

Keep \$5,000 in Cash and Jewels, but Restore Stocks and Bonds.

Porch climbers, who were reported to the police to have obtained \$5,000 in jewels and cash from the home of J. J. Henry, in the rich residence section of Danvers, as a matter of fact, got \$375,000 in negotiable stocks and bonds according to the police and Mr. Henry. They were, however, returned to the owner the next day by two small boys. The rooms in the house were thoroughly ransacked and the diamonds and money lost was admitted. The following afternoon two small boys went to Mr. Henry's house with a noteboard box which they received from a boy while playing in a vacant house at Sixteenth and High streets, three blocks away. They did not give their names and ran away immediately.

CUBAN REVOLT HURTS SUGAR.

Imports from Island Fall More than One-Half.

The disastrous effect of the Cuban revolution on the importation of sugar from that island to the United States is treated in a bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington. The imports fell in September to 93,000,000 pounds, against 230,000,000 pounds in the immediately preceding month and 172,000,000 pounds in September of last year. Ordinarily Cuba supplies about two-thirds of the sugar consumed in the United States from foreign countries, but for the month of September she supplied but a little over one-third.

Great Battleship to Be Built.

Plans for the proposed giant battleship have been submitted to the Secretary of the Navy by contractors who have available themselves of the opportunity to compete for the contract. Little is known of the plans, but it is presumed that the ship will have a displacement of at least 20,000 tons.

Indianapolis Wins Cheap Gas.

Indianapolis is to have 60-cent gas. The present price is 90 cents. A decisive victory for consumers was won in the United States Supreme Court when that body affirmed the right and power of the city to enforce its franchise contract with the old Consumers' Gas Trust Company.

Will Extend Automatic Service.

A new company has contracted to take over the telephone outfit and business of the Illinois Tunnel Company and proposes to expand the automatic service to take in the whole city of Chicago and furnish long-distance connections with independent lines.

Three Die in Murder Fight.

Manuel Rodriguez killed his wife at El Paso, Texas, when she found him with Chana Ramirez. Rodriguez and the Ramirez woman were killed and Detective George Harold and a negro wounded in a fight that followed.

New Arctic Record.

Commander Robert E. Peary of the United States navy has set a new record in Arctic exploration by reaching 87 degrees 6 minutes, the most northerly point ever attained, according to a message from him received in New York.

Easy for Standard Oil.

The Standard Oil Company, recently convicted of conspiracy, secured a writ of habeas corpus and construction placed on the Ohio anti-trust law by the court.

Weekly Business Reviews.

The weekly trade reviews report a mixed and encouraging tone.

CORTELYOU ASKS MILLIONS.

Urges Congress to Give Postoffice Department \$15,000,000 More.

Postmaster General Cortelyou has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to Congress estimates for the postoffice department and the postal service for the coming fiscal year. The amount asked for salaries in the postoffice department in Washington is \$1,528,020, being a net increase of \$121,530 over the appropriation for the current year, while the amount asked for the maintenance of the postal service is \$208,022,100, a net increase over the present appropriation of \$15,000,000.

The estimates last year were about \$12,000,000 in excess of the appropriation for the year before, so that the increase this year is about \$3,000,000 more than the increase last year. The apparently large increase in expenditures contemplated by the present estimates, according to the department, represents but a normal advance over the expenditures of last year, made necessary to meet the constantly growing needs of the service and the public demand for improved facilities.

The principal item for which increased appropriations are submitted are as follows:

Postmasters	\$1,500,000
Clerks in first and second class offices	3,000,000
Clerk hire for third class post-offices	150,000
Letter carriers	1,150,700
Postoffice building service	320,000
Railroad transportation	4,600,000
Railway mail clerks	978,300
Foreign mail service	208,000
Manufacture of stamped envelopes	227,000
Rural delivery	1,475,000

A new item of \$300,000 for freight and expressage on supplies is incorporated to meet the requirements of the law passed at the last session of Congress, which it is expected will result in a considerable saving to the government.

FIXES THANKSGIVING DAY.

President Roosevelt Tells People They Have Cause to Rejoice.

The President's proclamation naming Thursday, Nov. 29, as a day of thanksgiving is as follows:

The time of year has come when, in accordance with the wise custom of our forefathers, it becomes my duty to set aside a special day of thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty because of the blessings we have received and of prayer that these blessings may be continued.

Yet another year of widespread well-being has passed. Never before in our history or in the history of any other nation has a people enjoyed more abundant material prosperity than is ours—a prosperity so great that it should arouse in us no spirit of reckless pride and least of all a spirit of heedless disregard of our responsibilities, but rather a sober sense of our many blessings and a resolute purpose, under Providence, not to forfeit them by any action of our own.

Material well-being, indispensable though it is, can never be anything but the foundation of true national greatness and happiness. If we build nothing upon this foundation then our national life will be as meaningless and empty as a house where only the foundation has been laid. Upon our material well-being must be built a superstructure of individual and national life lived in accordance with the laws of the highest morality or else our prosperity itself will in the long run turn out a curse instead of a blessing. We should be both reverently thankful for what we have received and earnestly bent upon turning it into a means of grace and not of destruction.

Accordingly I hereby set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, on which the people shall meet in their homes or their churches devoutly to acknowledge all that has been given them and to pray that they may in addition receive the power to use these gifts aright.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 22nd day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-first.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State.

LABOR'S SHARE IN PROSPERITY.

The United States bureau of labor has issued a report on the cost of living, wages and hours of labor covering a sixteen-year period beginning with 1890 and ending with 1905. The figuring shows that, although the prices of many staple commodities have gone up, the purchasing power of average wage for a shorter week's work has risen appreciably. For instance, comparing the average wage per hour in 1905 with that of 1894, it appears that there has been an increase of 21.5 per cent, while the average number of hours' work per week has decreased 3.0. Thus these figures show that the average wage earner with shorter hours makes 10.7 per cent more than he did in 1894. The estimate of the cost of food is based upon the average family consumption in 2,567 workmen's families. According to this, the price of food increased 18.5 per cent above 1894. Thus the average wages would seem to purchase 7.7 per cent more food in 1905 than in 1894 and 8.1 more than in 1890. At the same time, these statistics show that the number employed has increased 42 per cent over 1894 and 40.0 over 1890. Thus the total amount paid in wages has been increased 63.7 per cent since 1894.

Sparks from the West.

Jacob Field, one of the best-known figures on the New York stock exchange, is to retire on Nov. 1.

Fanatical Nomads Have Been Mobilized in Southern Morocco and are already in armed rebellion.

Three trainmen were killed in a Great Northern collision near Wolford, Mont., when a passenger and freight train met.

E. C. Cox, former president of the Mid-depot, Ohio, has been indicted by a grand jury.

By the collapsing of an elevator in the grain store of D. G. Stewart & Co. of Pittsburgh Adam Rhogus was killed. Jacob Thayer may die.

There is a scarcity of labor in Providence, R. I., cotton mills, notwithstanding the recent increase in wages there. About 800 looms are idle.

Volunteer fire departments organized at points on the Panama canal have been unusually successful, according to reports to the isthmian commission.

Thomas O'Hagan shot and killed Mrs. Becky Bradford at Marysville, Ky., and later threw himself in front of a moving freight train and was instantly killed.



WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

We are now to know for six days in advance what we may expect the weather to be. The United States Weather Bureau has had one of its meteorologists at work for a long time making forecasts for several days ahead, and he has been so successful that he is to continue the work, and the bureau will publish his predictions. He has been enabled to make the predictions by receiving news of the atmospheric conditions prevailing over the whole of the northern hemisphere. The bureau has lately made arrangements to receive daily reports from the Russian meteorological service, and for some time it has been receiving similar reports from the west coast of Europe, from the West Indies, from Bermuda, the Azores, Bahama and Honolulu. In a few months reports will be received from the interior of Alaska, and within a year from Iceland. With information of the atmospheric conditions within and around the arctic circle, it will be possible to forecast pretty clearly the place of the meeting of the air currents from the south with those from the north, with a consequent increase in accuracy of all weather forecasts. Rain and snow are caused, as the reader knows, when a cold air current meets a warm current saturated with moisture. Therefore the more one can learn about the existence and direction of the air movements the more accurately can he predict storms.

The regulations for the enforcement of the new pure food and drug act, as promulgated by the Department of Agriculture, require that ingredients of the package shall be stated precisely; that no deleterious or coloring matter shall be used even in the manufacture of candy, and that adulterations shall be prohibited, but not to bar standard drugs, provided they are branded so as to show their actual strength or purity. The label must bear the name of the product, the place of manufacture and must show whether the article is a mixture or a blend. Mineral substances of all kinds are forbidden in confectionery, and no substance may be used with any food product which reduces its quality or strength. The term "blend" applies to mixtures of like substances.

Experts in the Department of Agriculture have now reported that hens' eggs may contain dangerous disease germs, even if they are fresh laid. They say it is possible for an egg to become infected with bacteria, either before it is laid or after, and that the porous shell offers no more resistance to this micro-organism than it does to that which causes an egg to spoil. They say that typhoid germs may attach themselves to the hen's feet or feathers and penetrate the shell before the egg is laid. The eggs of worms, as well as grain and seed, are found in eggs, having become lodged there while the white and the shell were being added to the yolk in the egg gland of the fowl.

Governor Magoon has spent much time in acquainting himself with the leaders of the opposing factions in Cuba, and has accepted the resignation of Assistant Secretary Mora and Prison Governor Montalvo, who were believed to be responsible for the electoral irregularities which brought on the recent uprising. The Governor visited the national insane asylum at Mazorra and unlearned a shocking condition, many of the sick being without bed or bedding or clothes, notwithstanding the fact that the managers admitted having \$5,000 on hand. Investigations have been begun and orders given to immediately improve conditions.

Cuba will learn when Uncle Sam presents his bill that she cannot dance without paying the fiddler. When he made her a free and independent republic it was on condition that she behave herself and that life and property be made safe. She proved herself incompetent to maintain the stability of the republic and as a consequence the United States had to interfere. Already our military department has expended over \$1,000,000 and Cuba will be expected to pay it. How much more our bill will be before we again trust the reins to the Cubans time alone can tell.

Chief Chemist Wiley of the Department of Agriculture has organized another squad of men in his laboratory at Washington who will eat regular food products containing saltpetre for the purpose of testing its effect upon the human system. This experiment will last about four weeks, during the first half of which the men will eat pure food and during the last half of which they will receive a saltpetre diet. It is also rumored that Dr. Wiley will start a series of experiments to determine the effect of alcoholic drinks on the human stomach.

Secretary Shaw is considering the advisability of cutting down the size of paper money—not the size of the denominations, but the actual size of the paper itself. The suggestion that this be done is the result of the recent issue of new Philippine paper money. The notes are 6 inches long by 2 1/2 inches in width. The ordinary \$1 bill is 7 inches in length and 3 inches in width. The smaller bills are considered by treasury officials as much more convenient to handle or to place in a pocketbook.

Acting upon the information of Eva Stirling, the Florida agent of the Humane Society, the President and Attorney General Moody have commissioned Charles E. Russell, Assistant Attorney General, to go into the South and make personal investigation of those alleged practices. Mr. Moody says that he has selected Russell because he is a Southern man, a Democrat, and familiar with the existing condition in the South.

PARLIAMENT FOR FILIPINOS.

In 1907 the President Will Redeem Promise Made.

A Washington dispatch says that the President is preparing to redeem his promise made to the Philippine people through Secretary Taft that they shall have a parliament of their own, conditioned upon their good behavior for a term of two years, and it is understood that Secretary Taft himself will proceed to the Philippines next spring to witness the installation of the new form of representative government.

On March 27, 1905, the Philippine census was published, and consequently two years from that date—March 27, 1907—under the terms of the act of Congress, the President will direct the Philippine commission to call a general election for the choice of delegates to what will be known as the Philippine assembly. This body is to take over all legislative powers heretofore exercised by the Philippine commission in all that part of the archipelago not inhabited by Moros or non-Christian tribes.

As this date draws near the Philippine people are showing signs of agitation and to the officials here it is evident that they are expecting some benefits that cannot at once be realized. For instance, the assembly of provincial governors recently in session in Manila with the view to arranging the preliminaries for the meeting of the Philippine assembly is reported to have recommended that the suffrage be widely extended. It is pointed out here that this is not possible, for the reason that the act of Congress under which the assembly will be convened expressly states the qualifications of voters.

These in brief are the terms of the vote must be at least 23 years of age (which was the Spanish requirement); must be able to read and write either Spanish or English, or must own a certain small amount of property, or must have been in the past an officeholder under the Spanish government. These qualifications were framed upon the old Spanish practice and no Philippine assembly can change them. The new assembly or legislature will consist of two houses to be known as the Philippine commission and the Philippine assembly, the latter to consist of not less than fifty nor more than 100 members. It is probable that the present commission will be merged in the upper house.



RAILROADS.

The annual report of the Great Northern Railroad Company shows an increase of nearly \$7,000,000 in gross earnings, the total being \$10,259,550.

Executive and managing officers of the large railway systems are encouraging a new railroad correspondence school that has just been established, as they believe that it will result in a more plentiful supply of good railroad labor.

During the last summer the Grand Trunk railway carried 120,000 passengers on special trains. This is the largest business ever handled in any three months and equals the record made during the world's fair in Chicago.

The annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company shows gross earnings of \$2,508,714, an increase of nearly \$100,000 over the preceding year. The net earnings were \$2,101,799. All records were broken in the carriage of freight, which totaled 55,333,102 tons.

The decrease of \$785,784 in passenger earnings during the last fiscal year of the Illinois Central railroad is shown by the annual report just issued, but from other sources earnings increase was \$1,439,405, or a total increase of \$2,124,625. The expenses were only \$34,302,477. In the last fiscal year, \$20 million dollars has been used in substituting new engines and cars for old ones.</



Keeping the skin of the work horses clean, enables them to sweat freely and thus is essential to their health.

The true type of a dairy cow is that which furnishes the most and best of any commercial products at the lowest cost.

Do not undertake to keep too many hens at a time. A few well cared for is better than a large number left to look out for themselves.

Get rid of the surplus horses that are not growing into money. There is no advantage in keeping enough extra horses to eat all that useful extra corn.

It is rather poor economy to cram 30 cents worth of drugs down the throat of a sick chicken that would not be worth over a quarter, if it were well.

It is the hungry hog that is always looking for a break in the fence. It is the chicken-eating sow that should never be bred. Her kind will not pay for the raising.

Some people seem to regard it a pleasant surgical operation to "cut their heads off," and they feel it is not expensive to keep stock that will do that same thing.

Regularly costs no more than irregularity and it means much in the management of stock. Stock have no timepiece, but it wonderful how they can tell when feeding time is at hand.

Without exercise, it is impossible for the muscles of young horses to develop, hence the necessity of a good-sized field for them to run in. If you would have horses with endurance, give the colts a chance to develop their muscles.

Good sense and docility as well as lack of sense and treachery are matters of transmission by inheritance. This is true of all animals, habits of action, disposition and all those things which go to make a good or bad horse.

A cavalry authority in Belgium estimates that there are more than 8,000,000 horses in the world. There are 22,000,000 in Russia, while Germany and Austria-Hungary each has more than the British Isles, where it is reckoned there are about 3,000,000.

It is usually the hired help that watch the clock that complain most of bad luck, hard times and lack of appreciation on the part of their employers. The kind who don't watch the clock have little time to complain, and even less inclination to do so.

Farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Bennington, Vt., are sustaining large losses as the result of the invasion of Belgian hares, which are the offspring of pairs of these animals which were turned loose when this cruise subsided some three or four years ago.

In securing a good supply of eggs the inborn tendency of heavy laying is an important point. It is a tendency which goes in certain strains the same as in certain families of cattle, and without it no amount of skillful care and feeding will produce the best results.

The largest individual wool clip ever grown on the American continent was shipped from Billings, Mont., to a Boston firm. The clip weighed 1,500,000 pounds, and forty-four cars were required to carry it. The owner refused an offer of 24 cents a pound for the wool.

Let the farmer who wants good colts select the best grade mares and breed them annually to one good type of horse. Of course, the quality of the dam always has more or less influence upon the progeny, but no matter how good or how poor the mother, the best sire obtainable is none too good.

Indiana has a fertilizer law which is aimed to protect the farmers and gardeners within her borders. It provides that fertilizers offered for sale shall not only bear the inspection label of the state chemist, but shall give the percentages of the ingredients which they contain, so that the purchaser may tell at a glance what he is buying.

From observations made with a number of hens it was found that in every instance the eggs were moved every day and did not remain in the same part of the nest more than three days. The thorough manner in which the hen turns the eggs may well furnish us a clue to the most natural treatment of the eggs when under the artificial conditions of the incubator.

In Missouri, where sheep or domestic animals are killed or maimed by dogs, the owner of such animal may recover against the owner or keeper of such dog or dogs the full amount of damages, and the owner shall forthwith kill such dog or dogs; and for every day he shall refuse or neglect to do so after notice, he shall pay and forfeit the sum of \$1 and it shall be lawful for any person to kill such dog or dogs.

Cotton is king of the exports of the United States, according to a statement issued by the department of commerce and labor. The total value of the raw product sent out of the country in the last fiscal year is placed at \$400,000,000, exceeding by far the value of any other article of merchandise shipped from our shores. The export of breadstuffs aggregated \$124,000,000, those of provisions \$211,000,000 and

those of iron and steel manufactures \$101,000,000—so it may readily be seen what a lead cotton has on its rivals. Europe is the principal consumer of raw cotton, and Japan also takes a great quantity of the unworried product.

A suggestion which has been made by a number of experiment stations, and one that will at least be seconded by the stations of all states, is that agriculturists should send samples of noxious weeds to their respective state experiment stations with a view to securing a scientific and reliable analysis of them and such suggestions as will prove helpful in their destruction. The state officials in charge of this line of work are always ready and willing to render assistance to residents of the state in the manner indicated.

A recent bulletin issued by the Iowa experiment station on the subject of alfalfa culture condenses the good points of this valuable legume as follows: It yields from two to three times as much as clover and timothy and is at the same time a more valuable hay. It is rich in protein. For hog pasture alfalfa has no equal. It is superior to any other crop for enriching the soil. Alfalfa fed in conjunction with corn will make most economical gains. The bulletin further states that the growing of alfalfa is entirely feasible for the north half of the corn belt and even more northerly latitudes, provided care is exercised in the matter of getting it started. Interest in growing alfalfa is bound to increase as its merits become better known.

The Tussock Moth.
The Province of Quebec is threatened with a plague of the tussock moth, which is very numerous in the region of Montreal and attacks many kinds of trees. The authorities are fighting the pest by destroying their nests. This insect is some years very abundant in the Northern States. The nests resemble white patches of cobweb and contain hundreds of eggs which will hatch in the spring.

Pure Bred Poultry on the Farm.
When you have made up your mind to raise thoroughbred poultry instead of mongrels, determine also to keep only one breed, one color and one type. This is very important on a farm where arrangements are not usually found for keeping poultry separate. Very often a complete reorganization of the poultry appliances will be necessary. It is perfectly obvious that, however valuable and pure bred a stock may be, it cannot be kept so unless certain things are observed.

Fascinating Tree Work.
Grafting and budding young trees is fascinating work for ladies, and we know several who can do a good, neat bit of work. Quick, precise movements are requisite and the ladies pick it up readily. Every boy should learn the process. One Massachusetts farmer's son recently applied for work on a California ranch. "We have plenty of farm help," said the owner, "but I wish I could get a man who understands grafting and budding. If you can do that I will pay you high wages and board the year round."

Saving the Corn Fodder.
While the selling price of hay has in the past, as a rule, largely determined the value of corn fodder, the time is at hand when, regardless of the price of hay, such a system of handling the corn crop should be adopted as will put an end to the enormous waste which is annually witnessed in practically all of the corn belt west of the Mississippi river. A more careful and sensible handling of the stalk and leaves of this important cereal plant will mean the addition of many acres to the farm area. The worthless waste methods which have prevailed in this respect have without doubt been due to the existence of large farms, relatively cheap land and that system of handling the crops which marketed the products of the soil in the shape of the grain itself rather than in the more condensed form of butter, pork and beef. However, with land values steadily increasing and more and more time being devoted to dairying and stock raising, a condition has arisen which practically compels more thrift and care in the handling of this most important farm crop.

Sowing of Winter Wheat.
At the proper time for seeding, winter wheat is sown, using the press drill. Unless Hessian fly is to be fought, the wheat is drilled in about the middle of September. This method of treatment accomplishes two things, the plowed land will take up more of the rainfall than unbroken stubble, and it will store it up for the use of the wheat crop. The early plowing and subsequent disking and harrowing make a fine, well-compacted subsoil free from large air spaces and give a fine, loose surface. Such a seed-bed is ideal for wheat. The moisture stored up enables the young plants to make a good, vigorous start and to develop a strong root system before freezing weather stops the growth. They are thus much better able to withstand the rigors of winter.

The fourth year, after the wheat crop is harvested, the soil is treated just as for the oat crop. If the land is in fairly good shape, the rotation is repeated by putting into the corn the following spring. If the land shows that it is running down in fertility, it is seeded in the fall to grass, if the season is wet enough, sowing the grass about the last of August or the first of September. Fall plowing gives a crop that first year, thus saving the loss of the land for one season. If too dry for fall seeding, the land is sown to grass the following spring. The land is thus left in grass from two to five years, when it is again broken up and put under cultivation.

JUDGE GARY DEAD.

Heart Disease Carried Off Nester of Chicago Judiciary.

Judge Joseph E. Gary, for forty-three consecutive years a Judge of the Superior Court in Cook County, died at his home in Chicago Wednesday of heart disease. Death, though sudden, was peaceful for the "grand old man" of the Cook County bench. For eighty-five years the sands of Joseph Gary's life had been running their course, and when the final grain had dropped he had gained the things that are sought after and cherished as covetously as gold—the love and veneration of his fellows.

Joseph E. Gary was born in Potsdam, N. Y., July 9, 1821, his parents being of puritan stock. He became a carpenter and then studied law. In 1843 he came west to St. Louis, working at the bench and reading law during spare time until 1844, when he was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, where he remained until the gold diggings attracted him to California, where he practiced law and dabbled in mining. While en route to the west he met Murray F. Tuley in Las Vegas, N. M., and in 1850 he located in Chicago, where he found Mr. Tuley. They formed a law partnership and their close personal friendship continued until the death of Judge Tuley.

Mr. Gary ascended the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County in 1893 and he was elected at each succeeding



JUDGE JOSEPH E. GARY.

term. He was given a popular ovation on the occasion of his fortieth anniversary on the bench, on which occasion he sat as an ex-officio Judge of the Criminal Court.

Probably the most notable utterance by Judge Gary was that on the sentencing of the anarchists, some of whom were hanged Nov. 11, 1887. He said in part:

"The people of the country love their institutions. They love their laws. They love their property. They will never consent that by violence and murder those institutions shall be broken down, their homes despoiled and their property destroyed. And the people are strong enough to protect and sustain their institutions and to punish all offenders against their laws; and those who threaten danger to civil society, if the law is enforced, are leading to destruction whoever may attempt to execute such threats."

The existing order of society can be changed only by the will of the majority. Each man has full right to advocate by speech or print such opinions as suit himself; but if he proposes murder as a means of enforcing them he puts his own life at stake and no clamor about free speech, or evils to be cured, or wrongs to be redressed will shield him from the consequences of his crime. His liberty is not a license to destroy.

Vaccination for Germ Disease.
Sir Almeroth E. Wright, the noted London physician, who is credited with the discovery of the opsonic index, which indicates the power of the blood to destroy diseased germs, is now visiting in this country, and recently delivered an address at the Philadelphia College of Physicians. He said he had reached the conclusion, after much experimentation, that bacteriologic inoculation is the best means to fight any disease that owes its inception to germs, not excepting even tuberculosis. The general plan of treatment is the same with that as with other diseases. After the opsonic test on the blood the vaccine is introduced into the body until the blood is sufficiently strengthened to throw off its impurities.

Status of Churches in Germany.
The official order book of church membership in Germany, issued by Pastor Schneider of Elberfeld, as translated and reviewed by the Literary Digest, shows that the number of conversions from the Roman Catholic church to the Protestant is considerably greater than those who have gone from the Protestant ranks into the Roman faith. According to this authority, 75,078 members of the Catholic church in Germany became Protestants between 1890 and 1894, while only 1,074 went from Protestantism to Catholicism. The order book draws attention to the fact that not only in the empire as a whole, but in each and every State the Protestants have been making the greater gains. Relatively these are much greater in France than elsewhere.

Farmers Holding Back Wheat.
The scarcity of wheat on the market indicates that the farmers in the wheat belt are dissatisfied with the low price of 50 and 60 cents per bushel and are forming unions to hold the crop out of the market. The vast quantity of grain coming from the Canadian northwest has kept the price low.

Mexico Fighting Beef Trust.
The Mexican government has decided to establish meat markets throughout Mexico City and sell meats at actual cost or lower if necessary to drive the meat trust out of business. This is due to the fact that the trust recently advanced the prices of meat, so as to place it out of the reach of the poorer classes.

English Girl's Swimming Record.
Miss Jennie Fletcher of Leicester, England, a 16-year-old girl, has beaten the world's swimming record of 100 yards for women, her time being 1:20.5.

Farm Produce Trust Arrives.
The announcement of the purchase of the big butter distributing firm of James Bowditch & Co., New York, in the interest of the American Farm Produce Company, drew attention to the extensive operations of the latter concern, which aims to control the entire market for eggs, milk and poultry throughout the country. The headquarters of this new trust are at Chicago, and it is understood to be financed by such men as Ryan, Brady, Morton, Whitney, Spear and others. Although the company is capitalized at only \$2,000,000, it is supposed to have unlimited resources.

Michigan State News

CARRIES OUT SUICIDE PACT.

Blissfield Man Ends Life as Did His Wife a Year Ago.

L. M. Barnsdale of Blissfield finally succeeded in killing himself with chloroform. According to the theory firmly believed by the police, he carried out a suicide pact entered into with Mrs. May Ball last fall. Last November Barnsdale was found by the police in a serious condition from the use of chloroform. He told the police at that time that Mrs. Ball was very ill from using the same drug. Investigation of the woman's room which joined Barnsdale's showed her dead in bed tightly clutching a handkerchief which had been saturated with the drug. Barnsdale was taken by the police but later released. He disappeared from his old haunts the other day and was found in his room in the St. Clair in Toledo, holding a rag which had been saturated with chloroform.

DEAL INVOLVES \$300,000.

Oliver Mining Company Purchases 72,000 Acres in Upper Peninsula.

The Oliver Mining Company has purchased all of the property of the Cedar River Land Company in the counties of Dickinson, Menominee and Delta. The cash consideration is in excess of \$300,000. By the deal 72,000 acres, 30,000 of which are in Menominee county, are transferred to the Oliver company, also a large sawmill at Spaulding, many dwelling houses and other property. The deal will enable the Oliver company to supply the mines of the Oliver company for thirty years. The deal makes the Oliver company second only to the Cleveland Cliffs company in the number of acres owned in the upper peninsula.

MUST FACE COURT FOR KILLING.

Claude Ellis Mistakenly Accused Berich for a Year and a Half.

August Berich, a local man shot by Claude Ellis of Plainfield township, Berich was out hunting for his cattle and Ellis, who was hunting for bear, mistook him for one and fired, killing him instantly. The heavy charge of buckshot took effect in Berich's back. The accident happened late in the afternoon just about dusk and Ellis claims that he thought it was a bear when he shot. Ellis will be prosecuted under the law providing for the prosecution of any person who negligently kills another while hunting. Berich leaves a widow and two children. Ellis is unmarried.

LAKE BOATS BRING \$400,000.

Two Steamers Sold to Coast Company and Will Circle Horn.

The steel passenger steamers Chippewa and Iroquois have been sold for \$400,000 to the Puget Sound Navigation Company and will soon start from Detroit for the long journey down the St. Lawrence and around Cape Horn to Puget sound. The steamer Indianapolis, recently purchased by the same line, made the trip from Chicago to Seattle in fifty-one days. During the last season the Iroquois was operated on Lake Ontario and the Chippewa ran between Mackinac Island and Sault Ste. Marie.

RACE AGAINST DEATH.

With Arm Ground Off, George Ford Drives Fourteen Miles.

After driving twelve miles in an open buggy, George M. Ford reached the outskirts of Battle Creek minus his right arm and with other injuries. While Ford was operating a corn shredder on the right bank of the river, he was caught in the gearing and chopped to pieces. Incidentally his nose was broken and his body lacerated. A farmer undertook to drive him to town, but upon reaching the city limits a police ambulance took him and dashed for two more miles to Nichols hospital. Ford's condition is very serious.

JABS AT HEART WITH KNIFE.

Albion Man Has Had 130 Fits in.

While in a fit of insanity Paul Rousseau, son of a prominent business man of Albion, attempted his life with a large case knife. Rousseau is subject to fits of insanity, he having had 130 inside of a year. In this instance he was at his home in the west of the city. He ran out in the back yard, and with a large case knife made several jabs at his heart. Assistance was summoned. It required three men to control the maniac. He threatens to end his existence with a revolver.

Poorer Kerosene on Fire.
A distressing accident happened at the home of Charles Schiele, in Geneseeville, as a result of which his 3-year-old son Frank probably will die. While playing about the house the little fellow got hold of a can of kerosene, and in his childish innocence of the terrible danger that he was courting he poured some of its contents upon live coals in the kitchen stove. In the resultant explosion his face, hands and chest were frightfully burned.

Blows Out His Brains.
Despondent because his parents had interfered in a love affair of his with a pretty widow, Samuel Clendenning committed suicide. The deed was done on the farm of Mrs. Philip Simmons in Alamo township, where he was employed. Clendenning blew out his brains with a shotgun.

Thousands of Fish Die.
Complaint has been made with the prosecuting attorney that the fish in Black river are all being killed off as a result of the refuse dumped into the stream by the Crosswell Sugar Co. in Port Huron.

Falling Timbers Strike Farmer.
Charles Bauele, residing six miles northwest of Lansing, was seriously injured when the timbers of a large barn that was being torn down fell and pinned him to the earth. He was unconscious for a time and it is feared he may have sustained internal injuries.

Big Fee for Michigan.
The Northwestern railway has paid the largest franchise fee ever received by this State. It was \$50,000 and covers the increase of capital from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 voted Oct. 18.

Shot While Hunting.
Howard Boyer, a 14-year-old boy of Kalkaska, fell from a bicycle with a loaded gun in his hands. The gun was discharged in the fall, the charge of shot raking across his leg midway between knee and foot, inflicting a painful wound. Fortunately no arteries were severed and he will doubtless recover.

THROWS CAT INTO STOVE.

Awful Cruelty of Angry Kalamazoo Man.

Because he was angry at his wife George Artist, 29 years of age, threw a cat into the fire in the kitchen stove at his home in Kalamazoo. Artist and his wife had been having trouble for several days. It arose over the fact that Mrs. Artist had bought some household goods on the installment plan, against his protest. When Artist returned home the other night he found his wife sitting with the house cat in her lap. She refused to speak to him and he grabbed the cat and opened the door of the kitchen stove, inside of which was a hot fire. He threw the cat in and used the poker to hold the lid down while the cat fought to get out. He was arrested.

WOLVES EXTERMINATING DEER.

Fests in Upper Peninsula Even Attack Horses.

Wolves are unusually numerous in the northern part of Dickinson county and in Marquette and Iron counties and are causing much damage. In one timber tract wolves are killing deer. One timber estimator says that in a walk of less than ten miles he found the partially eaten carcasses of twenty deer. A homesteader near Foster says that they not only kill cattle but horses as well. The wolves travel in bands and authorities say that one band will kill more deer in a season than many hunters combined.

PULP WOOD IN MICHIGAN.

Companies Used 109,764 Cords Last Year.

Official figures of the Department of Agriculture relating to the wood pulp industry in 1905 show that in Michigan eight companies used 109,764 cords of wood, worth \$475,278, and produced with it 125,551,000 pounds of pulp. Of the wood used, about 70,000 cords was hemlock, 30,000 cords spruce and the rest pine, balsam and other varieties. The Michigan companies claimed their average daily output was 41,000 pounds of pulp.

CLOSE SCHOOLS TO SAVE POTATO.

Even Superintendent at Alamo Is Kept from the Harvest.

So desperate are the needs of the farmers at Alamo for help to harvest their large potato crop that the high school and rural schools nearby have been closed. Supt. Callender, with all of the boys and many of the girls have been at work in the fields either digging or picking up potatoes. Yet this does not supply the demand for help and most any kind of wages are offered to outside laborers.

FARMERS ARE BENEFITED.

Good Roads Being Built in Twenty Counties.

Good Roads Commissioner H. S. Parry says there are now twenty counties in the State working under the county road system, and that the farmers are well pleased with results. This benefit to the farmers comes principally in counties containing cities. Under the township system the cities, while receiving much of the benefit of improved highways, did not pay anything toward their improvement.

LAW TOO COMPREHENSIVE.

Hastings Special Liquor License Kept from the Market.

The Supreme Court has held invalid an ordinance of the city of Hastings, providing for a city license fee of \$500 to be paid by all saloons, regardless of whether intoxicating liquors were sold. The ordinance is held to be unreasonable and oppressive as applied to those saloonkeepers who are not engaged in the sale of intoxicating beverages.

TRIES TO MURDER CONDUCTOR.

Frank Vieta, a passenger on an Alamo Central railway train, attempted to shoot Conductor John Hawks near Sault Ste. Marie. Vieta, it is alleged, was intoxicated or temporarily insane. Passengers ducked under the seats and panic prevailed for a time.

APPLIES FOR ADMISSION TO POORHOUSE.

The Rev. Sylvester Clair, aged 70, has made an application for admission to the Wayne county poorhouse. He once was wealthy, but lost his money through sickness. He is sick, lame and nearly blind.

MINOR STATE ITEMS.

Michigan has 111,094 Methodists. John Biehl was killed by being crushed between the bumpers of a log train at Hermansville.

A concrete girder bridge, with a span of thirty feet, the first of its kind ever built in the Upper Peninsula, is being constructed on the main road between Negaunee and Marquette, spanning the Little Carp river.

Another big factory has been landed for Battle Creek, providing employment for three hundred more workers. The Dr. Price Cereal Co. of Owosso and Yorkville has decided to consolidate its factories into one large one to be located in Battle Creek.

Two hold highway robberies were committed on the principal street of Lansing the other night. Narend Sherman, a farmer, was knocked down and severely beaten by footpads, who relieved him of \$30. A short time later Alexander Spear was attacked and robbed of \$25.

Addressing the annual convention of the Michigan State Teachers' Association President Ellsworth Gage Lancaster of Oliver college declared that children should be at least 8 years old before taking up school work and contended that there should be but four years instead of eight before the pupil entered the high school. Hygiene, he said, is a more important subject than either geography or arithmetic, and arithmetic should not be studied until children have reached their thirteenth year.

H. F. Simons, one of Lansing's pioneer merchants, died suddenly of heart disease aged 68 years. He was engaged during the evening at a social game of cards when he suddenly sat back in his chair and expired before a physician arrived. He leaves a widow and six children.

The Washington Light and Power Company, a consolidation of the Pontiac and other companies, has purchased the Ypsilanti paper mill plant at Lowell on the Huron river for \$100,000. The projected dam will be built in the spring. The deal is a part of a big electric power scheme backed by New York parties.

Burglars broke the safe at the Coleman postoffice between 2 and 3 a. m. and secured \$300 in cash and between \$300 and \$400 in stamps. The safe was wrecked. The body of an unknown man which was partly devoured by wild animals has been found at Menominee. It is probable that the remains are those of John Delphy, a woodsman, who disappeared two months ago.

A company has been organized in Chicago to build a road from Allegan to South Haven. It is known as the Trans-Michigan Street Railway Co., and John Hensel, F. B. Kanarick, John Klein and Tony Kamp are the promoters.

SMALL-POX IN PHILIPPINES.

Disease Almost Entirely Eradicated by Vaccination.

The records of the bureau of health at Manila show that within the last twelve months 213,000 have been vaccinated by officials and many more by private physicians. When it is remembered that Manila's population is not more than 220,000, it can be understood why, in the year ended Dec. 31, 1904, there were only 27 deaths from smallpox. Ten of the 27 were Europeans or Americans who had neglected or avoided vaccination.

During the Spanish regime a law existed making vaccination compulsory, but the chief good which resulted from the law was that the people became accustomed to its existence on the statute books and did not greatly object to it or strenuously resist its application at the hands of the Americans. In a few provinces difficulties were met. In these cases vaccinators were at once withdrawn and the pueblos left to themselves. Within six months the contrast between the vaccinated and unvaccinated pueblos was so marked that the chief men of the objecting municipalities requested the vaccinators to remain.

As smallpox is both epidemic and pandemic in the Philippines, the necessity for a division of vaccination in the board of health is very great. The original plan was to organize a corps of 350 vaccinators. That number was considered necessary in order to vaccinate the inhabitants of the islands within three years. Owing to the depleted condition of the insular treasury, the commission has been unable to authorize the employment of so large a number, and with the small number of men available the question arises whether vaccination will not have to be practiced continuously for many years in order to immunize the 6,000,000 inhabitants who are now in those islands and their offspring as it arrives.

OUR OPTIMISM DEPLETED.

Prof. Felix Adler, in his first address to the Society for Ethical Culture, spoke of the "Present Moral Crisis in American Life," and referred to the recent mass of exposed depravity in public life. He said that the humiliating fact was that the men high in state and church were the chief guilty. One thing, he said, was almost pathetic, namely, the persistence of editors, writers and speakers, "when some heartrending revelation has been made," in affirming that the people have the power and ability to set things right. For his part he has no faith in the fatalism that where the masses rule somehow things will come out right. Speaking of the Democratic platform demand in New York, "that the fruits of labor of right belong to the laborer," he asks how it is possible for this to be done under our present factory system, and insists on the need of new laws and new principles upon which to settle those problems.

A WOMAN ENLIGHTENS WOMEN.

Mrs. Sally Morris Corey had some real refreshing things to say to the club women who attended the meeting of the Society for Political Study at New York. One was that a woman must be either a fool or a toady without original or independent speech if she is to be a popular club woman. "She said that the business woman was all right if she was one, but that too many made a pretense of business, hoping to secure notice or make a match. She compared the nineteenth century mother and homemaker with the up-to-date college girl pursuing a foreign title—'neglectful mothers of uneducated children.' She insisted that until we had women judges, jurists and executioners the sex would never be on a real equality with men."

DISCONTENT AS A DISEASE.

Dr. A. E. Mitchell, speaker for the Rock Island railroad, speaking before the Chicago convention of railway surgeons, said that the prevailing popular tendency to wage war on wealth and corporations was a form of neurasthenia, which sweeps over the country like an epidemic. He said the power which had enabled the few to profit at the expense of the many was the fault of the many. He showed that men were led emotionally into destructive methods, consequently the labor maintained by corporations in different capitals were necessary to their self-preservation, because of the lower standard growing out of perverted nerve action, which is spreading itself in the form of a hysterical epidemic.

STREET CAR SAFETY DEVICE.

At Columbus, Ohio, the street cars have been testing a new device to prevent accidents to passengers in alighting while the car is in motion. It consists of a metal shield so attached to the front side of the car handles as to prevent a passenger from alighting backward. Finding that the handle behind her is out of reach, a woman instinctively will turn to the forward handle, thus getting off with face towards the front. At the same time the shield serves to prevent men from getting on the car while in rapid motion, as there is danger of getting the hand caught between the handle and the shield, or of missing the handle altogether.

MORGAN'S \$25,000 BIBLE.

The famous illuminated parchment Bible, produced by the Cluny monks in France over 200 years ago, has just been received by its purchaser, J. P. Morgan of New York, who was required to pay a duty of \$4,000; its value being appraised at \$25,000. Morgan's brokers protested against the duty, saying that the book should be admitted free, because it is printed matter more than twenty years old. The Bible is about 20 1/2 inches and 2 1/2 inches thick, the cover being of stamped leather.

KANSAS ANTI-TRUST SUIT BEGINS.

Assistant Attorney General Jackson of Kansas began today his proceedings against the International Harvester Company on fifty counts for the alleged violation of the State anti-trust law. This law provides that the violator may be fined from \$100 to \$1,000 on each count, and that the fines would go into the State school funds. All of the counts are based on the exclusive contract feature and of the contract issued to agents by the accused companies.

OPENING OF PERSIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Shah of Persia has opened the first parliament of his realm with great show and pomp. On account of impaired health, his speech from the throne was read by the Governor of Teheran. He expressed his belief that the people would not abuse the freedom given them and that parliament would support the government. His words were received with enthusiasm, and there were great festivities in the capital, the city being illuminated at night.

FIGHT FOR EARTHQUAKE INSURANCE.

According to report, a group of San Francisco policy holders, who claim an amount to \$3,000,000 out of a total of nearly \$20,000,000 written by the defaulting German and Austrian insurance companies, have chosen Thomas Williams and Oscar Bairo of the San Francisco bar to invoke the aid of the federal government in an effort to shame them into paying at least a part of the defaulted claims.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1415—Battle of Agincourt.

1603—Arrival of William Penn at Newcastle, Del.

1751—Extraordinary eruption of Mt. Vesuvius.

1774—First American Congress adjourned.

1775—Battle of Hampton, Va.

1777—Battle of Red Bank, N. J.

1780—John Hancock chosen first Governor of Massachusetts.

1814—First steam war vessel was launched, and named The Fulton.

1842—Island of Madeira devastated by a storm.

1844—Many killed by explosion of steamer Lucy Walker at New Albany, Ind.

1847—American fleet under Commodore Perry bombarded Tabasco.

1854

Buy the Harrison Wagon.

The Best on Wheels.
For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

Jealousy and Germs

By J. L. Hill, M. D.

(Copyright, 1917, Joseph B. Hill.)

"This is the vital test. You saw under the other microscope how actively the bacilli were moving. Now, you will see, when I add this drop of blood from the typhoid patient, how the bacilli will cluster and clump and lose their motion."

Dr. Young, who had adjusted the slide and with delicate manipulation completed the test.

"How interesting!" said the charming young girl who was being initiated into some of the more striking phenomena of the laboratory. It indeed, she was not sincere in her profession of interest for these somewhat un-aesthetic technicalities, she certainly did not fail to find attraction in the handsome young physician who was demonstrating them. Her eyes followed him in every movement and beamed with admiration and sympathy.

"And are these real live germs, the kind that cause all the mischief?" she inquired.

"There are enough bacilli in that tube of bacilli to give typhoid to an entire city."

"She gave a playful little scream and stepped back. 'Oh, how dreadful!'"

"You needn't fear. See, now they are safely stowed away in the incubator, and here go my hands into the antiseptics. I shall be perfectly safe again. After tomorrow you will hear the scientists talking of the Young test just as they now do of the Widal test. It's a reaction I have discovered to establish the identity of the cholera germ, and there is a test-tube culture of cholera in that incubator that may



"Day Before Yesterday—Fresh," He Muttered.

like my name famous. I've grown under certain new conditions, the medical meeting to-morrow and they will be the illustration of a maiden paper. But, psaw! this is interesting to you. I'm a bore when I get on my hobby. You'll excuse me."

"Why, Jack! you know I'm terribly interested in science, and especially in what you accomplish. Oh, I know you're all going to be proud of you."

They walked out of the laboratory together.

There were two other occupants of the laboratory. The doctor and his air visitor had not been unconscious of their presence—merely oblivious to it.

Perhaps they might have been self-sufficiently comfortable had they observed the attention with which their dialogue had been noted.

Penton, a junior house-physician, was the first to speak. "Concealed tool, that man Young. It's more luck than sense that has given him his advancement. He never did anything wonderful at college when I was in his class. Humph! I never had to give way to him then. But he had the cash and could go right on and I had to drop out a year and work."

"Now, I'm taking orders from him! 'Taking discoveries!' Just his luck to fall into something new. They'll all call him on the back, whether it amounts to anything or not. Then there'll be no living with him."

Penton looked bitterly envious, but Heller, the pharmacist, evidently harbored a deeper feeling. His face bore the picture of jealousy and hatred. Yet he spoke lightly.

"She's a mighty pretty girl, that Miss Alden. He seems to stand very well with her. But there's many a sinner."

"Well, I must be going," said Penton. He glanced back furtively at the pharmacist as he left the laboratory.

Heller paced nervously up and down the room. "Ten years ago Young whipped me for something I said to that same little Alden girl," he muttered. "He has crushed me a dozen times since that. She and I got along well enough as schoolmates until he became acquainted with her. Then he made a good deal of her between his own."

The last few years she has had even more to me. I can see what influence that is. And that other doctor he had to discover irregularity in the method of buying drugs. Claims he'll report me as soon as he has completed his investigation. Pretty sure he is! No other house physician ever made it his business to find out where I bought the drugs, or what I paid for them, or whether I got anything at all."

"What a lot of deadly rubbish—the paid before the door of the locu-

hated me. I was a doctor, and I was by the way. And no man could have more than that the victim has to be the physician. He opened the door of the room and took out a tube culture. He started suddenly as though he had been at the end of his own thoughts.

"Heller, have you the key of the dispensary?" He drew up suddenly to the call of his name; hurriedly he placed the tube and answered the call.

A half hour past midnight Dr. Penton quietly entered the laboratory, which was dark and deserted, lighted by a dim lamp and a match with an hour with test tubes, heat and chemicals. He had the door closed and worked quietly. He made sure before he stepped into the hall that he was not observed. He left the laboratory in darkness.

Two hours later a figure crept along the walls of the hall to the laboratory. Reassured by a quick glance up and down the hall, Heller, the pharmacist, entered the door, which had not been locked. He made his way quickly to the incubator and lit a match with trembling fingers and removed a tube from its stand. "Cholera culture, December 2," he read the label. "Day before yesterday—fresh," he muttered. He left the laboratory without daring to look behind him.

"A letter for you, Dr. Young." The orderly handed an envelope to the young doctor, just as he was glancing over his notes, the reading of which was next on the programme that night. Young opened the letter. As he read his face grew white; he tottered and sank back in his chair. "It's too late, too late!" he moaned. "Oh, Allee! Allee!"

The physician who was reading an article to the meeting stopped at this interruption. Several of the physicians rushed to Young's side. "What is it?" asked old Dr. Jarden, chief of the visiting staff.

"The letter," Young gasped, pointing to the sheet on the floor.

Dr. Jarden seized the letter and read it in an undertone to the physicians at his side.

Dr. Young:

For God's sake save yourself if you can. I am now on my way to the sea, but if I am to continue in the torture of conscience that I am now enduring I shall put myself into the ocean rather than on it. Be quick when you get this. Early this morning I took a drink of pure cholera culture from the oratory and put it in your glass. I saw you pour water in glass and drink it all down. Oh, God! I was drunk when I did it. For heaven's sake save yourself.

Distractedly.

Heller.

"Who is Heller?" inquired the old doctor of Penton, who was in the group that listened to the letter. "But first attend to this poor young man. Irrigate continually with my antiseptic solution. You know my formula. But I fear we are too late."

"Doctor Jarden, may I speak with you in private?" Penton spoke like one about to be whipped. "It was contemptible, doctor," he said, when they had stepped aside. "Just pure envy, but it is true, nevertheless, that last night, in order to spoil Young's experiment before the meeting, I took his culture tubes of cholera and typhoid and subjected them to heat enough to kill all the germs and make his tests failures. Of course the culture media were then harmless and sterile."

"Well, well!" exclaimed the old doctor. "I shall not divulge this. Let them go on with the treatment; it will do no harm."

"My antiseptic formula will get it all for the cure," he was thinking.

OFFICIAL APPROVAL IS COSTLY.

Speaker Reed Found It Enhanced Value of Picture He Wanted.

After a long absence, a fine steel engraving of the prince consort has appeared in the window of the study lit by the book store opposite the Peace monument on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington.

This book store was a favorite stopping place for Speaker Reed on his way to the capitol. The man who runs the store is a queer old fellow who refuses to sell his books and refuses to let persons whom he does not like look at them even. He apparently runs the store for his own amusement, for it is almost impossible to buy anything.

One morning Speaker Reed saw this engraving of the prince consort, admired it, and took the old man so. It was marked to sell at \$150. The speaker thought he might buy it, but did not. On his way down to his hotel he stopped again at the book store.

"Where's that engraving of the prince consort I saw this morning?" he asked.

"Oh, I put it away," the old man replied.

"Well, I guess I'll buy it. The price is \$150, I believe."

"No, sir; the price is \$100."

"But it was only \$150 this morning!" Reed insisted.

"I know that," said the old man; "but since this morning it has been approved by the speaker of the house of representatives."

Sudden Popularity.

Edna—Yes, Jack went hunting in the Rockies and lived on bear steaks for a week.

Katherine—Gracious! And did such wild meat have any effect on his temperament?

Edna—Well, I should say so! When he got back he could hang something terrible!—Chicago Daily News.

RIGHTENS HIS BROTHER RATS.

Students Will Not Associate With Bailed Companion.

One of the old school-book stories of another generation told about the use of a porter, who caught a rat and fastened a bell to its neck. When it was turned loose again and ran through the building all other rats of its species that was trying to associate with them.

The janitor of a bank in Cleveland followed the idea in this old story, and it works out just as the school books say it did. Traps set every night were filled with the rodents, and yet there seemed to be no end to their ravages. One morning the janitor chloroformed a big fellow and fastened a wire loop securely to its neck. To this loop were attached three tinkling bells. Mr. Rat was revived by being placed before an electric fan and then allowed to go again. His bells have since been heard tinkling behind the walls, but he is a lone some wanderer through what was once a populous rat city. All the rats have left this building and he is monarch of all he surveys. Probably he would prefer to "dwell in the midst of alarms" again, rather than "reign in this desolate place."

BELL AT LLOYD'S IS HISTORIC.

Taken from Sunken Ship, Now Used to Announce Good News.

The bell used to insure silence at Lloyd's when the arrival of an over-sea vessel is announced to the anxious underwriters is of naval origin. It is reported to the Lutine, which was wrecked near the Zuyder Zee toward the end of the eighteenth century, when we were at war with Holland. As it was customary in those days to send bulletins and reports by men-of-war, the Lutine carried a valuable consignment of specie, and the underwriters at Lloyd's were able to arrange with the Dutch government to save the cargo and to recoup themselves for their loss on insurance. Over £50,000 sterling was recovered, and amongst other relics brought to shore was the Lutine's bell, to ring out good cheer for anxious underwriters who hear the safe arrival proclaimed by Lloyd's chime as silence follows the ringing of the bell.—London Tit-Bits.

Nature's Method.

Deep breathing, if persistently practised in season and out of season, in the street and at the office, for a few minutes at a time, would soon bring the roses back to the faded cheeks, and dissipate the sallow complexion. Lung diseases, especially the dreaded scourge of consumption, would become less prevalent if people would carry out this simple exercise, which is merely an imitation of nature's method with primitive man who is running and leaping, unconfining by clothing, develops excellent lung capacity, and uses it to the full. Well, remarks the Westminster Gazette, we can breathe deeply if we try. The pity is that we are so far in every way from nature's method with primitive man!

Clothes and Conduct.

Every man and every woman feels the influence of clothes and appearance upon conduct. You have heard of the lonely man in the Australian bush who always put on evening dress for dinner, so that he might remember he was a gentleman. Addition could not write his best unless he was well dressed. Put a naughty girl into her best Sunday clothes and she will behave quite nicely. Put a blackguard into khaki and he will be a hero. Put an omnibus conductor into uniform and he will live up to his clothes. Indeed, in a millennium of free clothes of the latest fashion we shall all be archangels.—London Chronicle.

Duel That Wasn't.

What came near being a tragedy, but proved to be a comedy, ended one of the bloodiest feuds Dodge has ever known. The two principals, whom we will call Jake and Joe, had been thirsting for each other's blood for some time, so they chose their seconds and decided to meet in a secluded spot and settle the affair of honor. As soon as they saw each other, each reached for his trusty blade, but, behold—some peaceful citizen had removed their weapons by stealth, so they shook hands and agreed to be friends. They are both on a still hunt for the aforesaid peaceful citizen now.—Estacada (Ore.) News.

Quite Harmless.

A young man who is blessed with a Scottish kilt can need never fear that he will be allowed to hold too high an opinion of himself.

What do you think of my project to apply law?" asked young W.P. Kirby of his great uncle, Robert Davidson, a person whom he was desirous to propitiate.

"I should call it a very harmless amusement," said Mr. Davidson, after a comprehensive survey of the young man's fatuous face and gay attire, "if not carried too far."

Bible or Tract Every Five Seconds.

"Every moment does a man; every moment one is born," sang Tonyson. The record of the British and Foreign Bible Society is, we are glad to say, something bigger and more startling than even the catalogue of human births and deaths. Every five seconds, night and day, from year's end to the other, the whole globe, or some portion of the globe, is invaded by the society's don telegraph.

She Paid the Paint Bill.

In Brookline, Mass., a short time ago a woman was brought into court, charged with larceny. She was fined \$10, and as she arose she said to the judge: "Well, I suppose you need this \$10 to help paint your house."

"Oh, yes," said his honor. "I think you had better show me \$5 more, and I guess I'll paint the blinds." The fine was promptly paid.

WAS FIRST SOCIETY JOURNAL.

Hand-to-Hand News Was Issued Nearly 200 Years Ago.

In these days of many society papers it is interesting to recall the contents of the first one of the race, which was produced in France in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

It was called *Newsilles a la Main*, or *Hand-to-Hand News* in those days and the inventor was a lady named Mme. Doublet.

Mme. Doublet received all the best society of Paris and both she and her guests loved scandal. To cater for their taste a book was kept into which every visitor wrote what he or she had picked up in the way of news and gossip since his or her last visit, and these news items were afterward copied onto sheets of white paper and taken round to the houses of those of Mme. Doublet's friends who had not called that day.

Eventually the thing developed into a commercial enterprise, and the *Hand-to-Hand News* was sold to all who wanted it for six francs monthly or \$5 a year. But a dollar in those days was, it must be remembered, worth a good deal more than it is now.

In 1758, when Mme. Doublet was an old lady, an attempt was made to stop the circulation of her *Newsilles a la Main*. But it had gained so great a hold upon the public that the police were powerless to do so.—London Express.

WEEK-HOLIDAY PREFERRED.

Writer Thinks Change Would Make School Work Easier.

"Thursday, not Saturday, is the day the school children should have off," said a member of the Board of Education. "Then the week of work would be broken up twice. Instead of only once, as now. In France last year I noticed all the children going to school on Saturday."

"Why, how is this?" I asked. "I thought Saturday was a school holiday all the world over."

"No," they said. "Sunday is a holiday with us, and Thursday is. Sunday and Thursday—they are the children's two days off. They are the best days, for they break the week."

"We have Saturday and Sunday off in America," said I.

"Why, how foolish!" said the chairman. "Two holidays right together, and then an unbroken stretch of hard work for five days. School hard work, you know. The average child works harder than the average man."

"I came home convinced that we ought to make Saturday a school day and Thursday a day off. I have been trying this change for a year now, but the people balk at it. It is like trying a change of religion."—New York Press.

Made the Marriage Sure.

An amusing story is told of a married couple in the Glasgow (Scotland) southern police court some time ago. A man and woman were being tried on a charge of riotous conduct in a main street, Glasgow. In the statement they were described as man and wife, but from the evidence of the court it was more than doubtful whether they were actually married. The presiding magistrate, evidently suspicious that there was no such relationship between the pair, asked the woman, "Is this man (pointing to the male prisoner) your husband?" "Yes," was the answer. "And turning to the man, 'Is this woman your wife?'" "Yes," "Well, then," said his honor, who was well versed in the Scots law of marriage, "whether you were married before or not, you are now."

The Man on the Steps.

They were going to the matinee. She was up in her boudoir putting on stockings and he was sitting idly on the front steps.

"George," she called down sweetly, "just one minute more until I find my keys."

Fifteen minutes passed.

"George," came from above, "wait another second. I've lost my pin."

Twenty minutes slipped by.

"George," she continued, "don't go. The moment. A button just jumped off my shoe."

Long silence. Then George called wearily:

"Hurry a little, Ethel. If you get down in another five minutes we can make the evening performance. Matinee's over long ago!"

Never-Falling Chickadee.

Chickadee is the only bird in my little world that I can find without fail three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. From January to the end of March he comes daily to my door bush for suet; from April to early July he is busy with things domestic in the grey birches of the wood lot; from August to November he and his family are talking quietly and hunting in a little flock through the trees of the farm; and from then on to January again Chickadee is back for his meals at "The Liliac."

Dallas Lore Sharp in Country Life in America.

Ten Cents on a Dollar.

Swiss hotel keepers are trying to arrange a ten per cent scale of tips. They complain that the scale of gratuities has risen greatly owing to the reckless generosity of Americans; they can reduce it to ten per cent, well and good, but if they wish to keep Americans from giving more they must first employ a class of servants who expect no more from Americans than from other guests.

GOOD PROOF OF HIS SKILL.

Floor Polisher Surely Left Nothing to Be Desired.

Frank Miles Day, the well-known architect and essayist of Philadelphia, stepped carefully from a Persian rug of dull green and old rose to another rug of rich blue, for the polished floor between was dark and smooth and slippery like ice.

"Rather a good polish there, I think," said Mr. Day's host.

"Remarkably good, indeed," said Mr. Day.

The host just then slipped and nearly fell, and the architect, with a laugh, went on:

"A friend of mine has beautiful floors, and the other day sent for a floor polisher."

"I want those floors polished," he said to the man, as he led him into the house. "They are, you perceive, fine ones. They ought to come out as lustrous as rosewood. Do you think you're capable of doing them justice? Give me some proof of your thorough competence."

"That's easily done," the polisher replied. "You just go and ask Col. Snow, next door but one, about my work. He'll tell you. Why, governor, on the polished floor of Col. Snow's dining room alone five persons got broken limbs last winter, while two ladies slipped down the grand staircase during the ice week last, and one fractured her hip, while the other fractured three ribs. You ask Col. Snow, sir. I polished that floor and that staircase his'n."

USED RUSE TO SECURE MONKEY.

Animal Was Unacquainted With Qualities of Opera Glasses.

A professor well known in the scientific world recently hit upon a novel method of capturing a pet monkey which had escaped from the house and taken refuge in the branches of a tall tree.

He looked at the animal through a pair of opera glasses, pointing the sun's end at him, and then retired to a short distance, leaving the opera glasses on the ground. The inquisitive monkey descended from the tree, and, taking the opera glasses, gazed in a stolid manner at his master, who stood to the dejected ape to be many yards distant.

The monkey, continuing to look through the same end of the opera glasses, supposed his master, who was walking slowly toward him, to be still a long way off, when the professor, reaching out, secured the chain and led the victim back to his cage.

The Part of True Wisdom.

The freest government, if it could exist, would not be long acceptable if the tendency of the laws was to create a rapid accumulation of property in a few hands. In the nature of things, those who have not property and see their neighbors possessed of much more than they think them to need cannot be favorable to laws made for the protection of such property. When this class becomes numerous it grows clamorous. It looks on property as its prey and plunder, and is naturally ready at all times for violence and revolution. It would seem, then, to be the part of political wisdom to found government on property, but to establish such distribution of property by the laws which regulate its transmission and alienation, as to interest the great majority of society in the support of the government.—Daniel Webster.

Courtesy in Copenhagen.

Copenhagen, Denmark, is a city of canals and cleanliness—a land of pure delight, free from beggars, organized crime, and stray dogs. The inhabitants thereof are born courteous, and seem never to have recovered from the habit. When a passenger boards a car in Copenhagen, he exchanges greetings with the conductor; a gentleman, on leaving the car, usually tips his hat in acknowledgment of a note from that official. When a fare is paid, the conductor drops it into his cash box, thanks the passenger, and gives him a little paper receipt. He offers change with a preliminary "Be so good," and the passenger accepts it with thanks. If, in addition, transfers are required, complimentary exchanges go on indefinitely. Yet it is always time enough in Copenhagen. —Four Track News.

The Advice of Experience.

It has sometimes been remarked by the student of child life that the only child learns to read sooner than the child belonging to a large family. There may or may not be psychological reasons for this; but the story of the small boy of five, who was struggling with his alphabet blocks for the first time, may be enlightening to those who wish for reasons. The small boy was really rather late in learning otherwise in a large A that fulfilled its usual function of a ladder for an apple tree; but he had a brother or who was nearly eight. "You say, 'em alone,'" advised the brother; "if you once begin to read you can never leave off."

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Notice.

To the owner or owners of any and all interest in the land herein described, and to mortgagees or mortgagees named in all undischarged recorded mortgages against said land or any assignment thereof of record:

Take Notice That sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title to the land under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a conveyance thereof at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned or to the Register in Chancery of the county in which the lands lie, of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration, as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional cost or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

State of Michigan, County of Crawford.

Description: See Town Range and lot for year of 1912, 12 25 3 W. 4-58. 1902 et of 1912, 12 25 3 W. 6-16. 1902 et of 1912, 12 25 3 W. 5-11. 1904 et of 1912, 12 25 3 W. 4-40. 1905 et of 1912, 12 25 3 W. 4-40. 1905 plus the fees of the Sheriff.

GEORGE W. BROTT.

Place of Business: Wellington, Mich. Dated Aug. 22nd A. D. 1906.

To: Hams Jones, Roxana, Mich. Mortgage named in all undischarged recorded mortgages.

OFFICE OF SHERIFF OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, OCT. 12, 1906.

I hereby certify and return that after careful enquiry, I am unable to ascertain the whereabouts, or postoffice address of Hams Jones, or the heirs, or the whereabouts or postoffice address of the executor, administrator or trustee or guardian of said Hams Jones.

ABNER J. F. THWELL.

Sheriff of Crawford County.

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Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 27, 1903. Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, stand time, as shown.

Gray City, Grayling, Train No. Grayling, Mackinac

LV. ARR. LV. ARR.

1:10am 4:10am 2:07 7:30am

11:00am 1:40pm 2:01 1:45pm 4:30pm

4:15pm 12:20pm 1:59 1:55pm 5:30pm

8:15am 8:15pm .99

6:30am 4:35pm .97 6:30am 4:40pm

ARR. LV. ARR. LV.

5:15pm 2:30pm 2:06 2:30pm 11:0am

3:30pm 12:44am .202 12:00pm 10:00pm

9:45am 6:10am .98 10:15pm 6:45pm

9:45am 6:10am .98 4:00pm 6:00am

Lowland, Grayling, Train No. Grayling, Lowland

ARR. LV. ARR. LV.

7:55am 6:30am .93 1:40pm 12:05pm

Joh'burg Gray'g 91 Gray'g Joh'burg

ARR. LV. ARR. LV.

7:5